INFORMATION LETTER

Not for Publication — NATIONAL CANNERS ASSOCIATION — For Members Only

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Convention Directory About Ready to Go to Press

Preparation of the Annual Convention Hotel Directory is underway. The Directory this year will follow the same pattern as last year's—namely, alphabetical listing of members of the various participating associations, with their room and hotel locations, with the exception that only firm names, not personnel names, will be listed. Firms may list separate divisions, such as Sales Departments, Research Departments, etc., if they desire.

Inasmuch as Directory copy must be furnished to the printer this coming week it is imperative that those

(See *Convention Directory to Go to Press*, on page 426 of this issue.)

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Maine, Ohio, Minnesota, and New York Meetings

The 1946 season of State and regional canner association meetings was brought to a close this week with the holding of the annual meetings for Maine, Ohio, Minnesota, and New York. Secretary Carlos Campbell journeyed to Portland, Me., for the annual convention of the Maine Canners Association on December 9. President Fred A. Stare took part in the opening day's program of the annual convention of the Ohio Canners Association at Columbus, Ohio, December 10. Secretary Campbell, on the day following, addressed the annual convention of the Minnesota Canners Association at Minneapolis, Minn.

Both President Stare and Secretary Campbell addressed the two-day annual meeting of the Association of New York State Canners, Inc., at Buffalo, N. Y., December 12-13. Mr. Stare addressed the New York group's opening session and Mr. Campbell took part in the second day's session.

Brief summaries of N.C.A. participation in all the above meetings may be found on pages 424-5.

M-81 Still Being Considered

The proposal to amend the Tin Container Conservation Order M-81 by removing all quota and commodity limitations and restrictions, but to retain can size and plate specification controls, was still under consideration at the time the INFORMATION LETTER went to press.

In answer to the development of widespread industry concern over the adequacy of plate production in 1947, a subcommittee of the Association's Planning Committee has been called to Washington to discuss the proposed amendment with government officials.

Tickets for Gorrell Dinner to Be Mailed Out Promptly

Tickets for the Testimonial Dinner honoring Frank E. Gorrell to be held at the Atlantic City Convention on January 21 are being delivered by the printer to Association offices early next week. They will be mailed out promptly to those who have sent in requests for reservations.

Following the principle of "first-come-first-served," locations adjacent to the speakers' table are being allotted in that sequence. In the interests of obtaining the best locations, it is desirable for those planning to attend the dinner to send in their orders at the earliest possible moment. The Banquet Hall, one of the largest in America, permits a capacity seating, and good locations are still available in quantity. Early reservation will ensure the best of these.

The reservations should be made by letter, accompanied by check at $8.50 per ticket, made out to the Banquet Committee, N.C.A., and addressed to Miss Helen Tate, National Canners Association, 1739 H St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C. Seating arrangements are provided at tables that seat 10 persons each.

Government Not to Postpone Dates for Filing Tariff Briefs

The State Department has informed the Association that the U. S. Government cannot see its way to postpone closing dates already set for the submission of tariff briefs, for supplementary hearings, and for the Geneva Trade Conferences.

Government officials report that requests have been received from American industrialists and trade groups all over the country for the postponement of the date set for submission of business briefs. Many industrialists have asked for a 60-day deferment of the "deadline" for filing briefs and likewise a 60-day postponement in

the date set for the hearings on the proposed tariff agreements.

State Department officials say they have every sympathy with U. S. exporters who lack data concerning foreign import duties, and who have not yet prepared their briefs for submission to the Committee for Reciprocity Information but point out that government releases issued over the past year have warned business men of the imminence of trade agreement negotiations.

Officials state they would be glad to accommodate international traders with a postponement of the December 21 and January 13 dates if it were feasible, but it is not. The reason is that the representatives of 17 different nations who met in London last month resolved upon April 8, 1947, as the date for the Geneva Conference, at which negotiations for reciprocal concessions begin.

Since supplementary hearings before the Committee for Reciprocity Information, beginning January 13, 1947, are expected to last until the end of January, this would leave only a little over 60 days for the compilation of all statistical data and consideration of industrial briefs, export-and-import-wise, before the inauguration of the Geneva Conference. The other 16 governments concerned also will be working on their tariffs during this period—January to April, 1947.

Campbell Addresses Maine Canners Annual Convention

Consumption of canned foods has nearly doubled since the beginning of the war, Carlos Campbell, Secretary of the National Canners Association, declared at the Annual Convention of the Maine Canners Association at Portland, Me., on December 9. "Before the war, the American people were consuming on an average of 360 million cases of canned foods annually. This year, the men, women and children of this country will eat over 500 million cases of canned fruits and vegetables alone—and an additional 160 to 175 million cases of canned fish, canned meats, canned poultry and canned milk," Mr. Campbell emphasized.

Mr. Campbell praised the Maine canners for their contributions to the growth of the canning industry. The speaker pointed out that many of the well-known canners either started in Maine or have canning plants there. He said that the canning industry in Maine to a large measure has been responsible for the agricultural and business progress of the State.

"Maine fruits and vegetables and Maine canned fish and sea foods are known all over the United States and many parts of the world," he said. "Maine's 68 canning plants which pack over 50 different products provide employment for thousands of people and add millions to the State's income both for salaries and for prices paid farmers for raw products."

Ohio Canners Hear N.C.A. President at Annual Meeting

Ohio was heralded as one of the Nation's important canning States by President Fred A. Stare, of the National Canners Association, at the Annual Convention of the Ohio Canners Association at Columbus, Ohio, December 10. "Ohio for many years has been one of America's leading canning States, a State whose 113 plants can and glass-pack around 80 different kinds of processed foods each year." There are few States whose canned food products are as diversified or whose canning industry contributes as much to the wealth and income of its citizens, he said.

As long ago as 1885, Mr. Stare told his audience, the food canning industry was well established in Ohio. It was in 1907, he reminded canners, that the Ohio Association was formed —the same year that the National Canners Association came into being. Since that time, Mr. Stare pointed out, Ohio has contributed five Presidents to the National organization, a record shared by only one other State and a testimony to the leadership of Ohio canners.

"The strong demand for canned foods is evidenced by the fact that for the five years immediately preceding the war the average pack of canned fruits and vegetables was only about 265,000,000 cases, while reliable statistics indicate that the 1946 pack of canned fruits and vegetables will exceed 500,000,000 cases, and judging from the rapidity with which most canned foods are moving into consumer channels, the carryovers from this year's production will not be very large," the N.C.A. official declared.

One of the principal reasons for the growing demand for canned foods, Mr. Stare stated, is increased consumer consciousness with respect to the high nutritional values of canned foods. He said the average consumer today is a more intelligent and satisfied buyer of canned foods due to the various consumer education programs which have been undertaken by the National Canners Association with the assistance of schools, institutions, clubs, and other organizations.

Commenting briefly on some of the reconversion problems facing canners, Mr. Stare warned the Ohio canners that "canners are now on their own" —the days of stringent government wartime regulations, large government purchases, and food subsidies are gone. With the elimination of government controls, canners have the first opportunity of entering a competitive market since 1940, he said.

N.C.A. Secretary Addresses Minnesota Canners Meeting

Consumption of canned foods has been increased nearly 100 percent since the beginning of the war, Carlos Campbell, Secretary of the National Canners Association, said in an address before the Annual Convention of the Minnesota Canners Association at Minneapolis, Minn., December 11. To meet this stepped-up demand, the canning industry has increased its packing facilities from 50 to 60 percent, he reminded the group of canners who came here from all parts of Minnesota to attend the Convention.

"Canned foods have become a mainstay in the American diet because most people have learned that canned foods, aside from being convenient, economical and safe to use, can be depended upon for their fine flavor, wholesomeness, and nutritional values," Mr. Campbell said. "Consumers today are realizing that a vast amount of research has gone into the development of better quality canned foods, that the raw agricultural products used in food canning are fresh and pure before they are packed, and that each can of canned foods is packed under the most sanitary conditions," he added.

"Minnesota's canned fruits and vegetables are sold all over the United States and in many parts of the world," he said. "Minnesota's 40 canning plants which pack from 40 to 50 different products each year, provide employment for thousands of people and add millions to the State's income both for salaries and for prices paid farmers for raw products."

In summarizing the future of canning, Mr. Campbell predicted that the industry through research and study would continue to improve and perfect its products and that he expected Minnesota canners to play an important role in this movement. "Canners

throughout the Nation each year are trying to produce better and better canned food products, and as long as we have enthusiastic groups such as yours, the industry need have no fear of its ultimate success."

New York Canners Hear Stare in Address at Annual Meeting

New York for many years has been one of the Nation's important canning States, Fred A. Stare, President of the National Canners Association told members of the Association of New York State Canners, Inc., in Buffalo, N. Y., at the opening session of their 61st Annual Meeting, December 12. "New York for many years has been a leader in the American canning industry," he said, "a State whose 186 plants can and glass-pack around 144 different kinds of processed foods each year."

As far back as 1885, Mr. Stare reminded the New York canners, the food canning industry was well established in New York. It was that year, he added, that the New York Canned Goods Packers Association was formed —the parent organization of the Association of New York State Canners, Inc. This preceded the founding of the National Canners Association by 22 years. Since that time, Mr. Stare pointed out, New York has contributed five Presidents to the National organization, a record shared by only one other State and a testimony to the leadership of New York canners.

"Consumers today are beginning to realize the vast amount of research that has gone into the development of better quality canned foods and that the raw agricultural products used in food canning are fresh and pure before they are packed, and that each can of canned foods is packed under the most sanitary conditions," Mr. Stare said.

Campbell Speaks at Annual Meeting of New York Canners

Consumer purchasing power is at the highest level on record, Carlos Campbell, Secretary of the National Canners Association, reminded members of the Association of New York State Canners, Inc., attending the second day's session of their 61st Annual Meeting at Buffalo on December 13. "Not only is consumer purchasing power at the highest level in the history of the Nation, but employment and wages are likewise the highest on record. The take-home pay in manufacturing industries today is around $45 a week. In June, 1920, the highest point reached after World War I, it was only $27.18," the canning leader emphasized.

"Consumption of canned food increases with the ability of the consumer to buy and decreases when the consumer purchasing power declines. It is significant to note that the average wage earner can purchase more canned foods for his money today than he could after World War I," Mr. Campbell stated.

In discussing the problems caused by World War I and World War II and the resulting conditions, Mr. Campbell said, "The popularity of canned foods seems to be promoted by wars because acceptance and consumption of them has increased after each war since the Napoleonic era. The consumption in 1914, for example, was 63,000,000 cases of fruits and vegetables; in 1919—90,000,000 cases were consumed. There was a slight decline in consumption the next two years because of the depression, but it rose again to 110,000,000 in 1923.

"As I have just said, it is most important to note that the consumption of canned foods follows pretty closely the level of employment assuming, of course, that prices are not out of line with other foods that may be purchased by consumers. Employment at the present time is about 50 percent above normal. It is estimated that 58 million people are gainfully employed, which is the largest employment on record, exceeding even the high point during the war. The peak of employment following World War I came in March, 1920, when the index of employment stood at 115.6, or in other words, about 16 percent above the normal employment figure.

"The similarity of the two periods (World War I and World War II) in advancing price levels, stock market reactions, social unrest, and strikes, are as a matter of fact, of second importance, as they are only a reflection of varying individual evaluation of things to come," Mr. Campbell stated. "Labor, realizing that its bargaining power is at the peak when prices are rising and demand for goods is high, is constantly endeavoring to increase wages and attempting to enforce its demands through strikes or threats of strikes. Thus, it is obvious that labor groups think the prospects for expanded production are very favorable and that there will be ample profits from volume production to be sold at high prices out of which higher wages can be paid.

"Business men, on the other hand, are conservative since they are fearful that high cost inventories may have to be liquidated on a declining market. They remember that those were the rocks on which many businesses crashed following World War I. The real problem appears, therefore, to be one of predicting the probably duration of the high level production and continued heavy demand," Mr. Campbell pointed out.

State Association Officers

Officers of eight State and two regional canner associations who have been elected or reelected to serve for the coming year are as follows:

Association of New York State Canners, Inc.

President—E. E. Burns, Alton Canning Co., Alton; vice president—G. E. Finch, Edgett-Burnham Co., Newark; and treasurer—W. R. Frey, W. N. Clark Co., Rochester.

Georgia Canners Association

President—Ed Holmes, Holmes Canning Co., Sandersville; first vice president—J. J. Edwards, Besco Products Co., Zebulon; second vice president—B. P. Greene, Ploeger-Abbott Co., Waynesboro; and executive secretary—Robert Burns, Chamber of Commerce, Griffin.

Indiana Canners Association

President—J. E. Standiford, Vincennes Packing Corp., Vincennes; vice president—Edward Dunlap, Plymouth Canning Co., Plymouth; and secretary-treasurer—A. F. Dreyer, Indianapolis (reelected).

Iowa-Nebraska Canners Association

President—Floyd Asher, Clarksville Canning Co., Clarksville, Iowa; vice president—Carl Kouba, Iowa Canning Co., Vinton, Iowa; secretary and treasurer—Roy Chard, Audubon Canning Co., Audubon, Iowa (reelected).

Maine Canners Association

President—Karl K. Soule, Monmouth Canning Co., Portland; vice president—E. R. Elwell, Burnham & Morrill Co., Portland; secretary and treasurer—F. Webster Browne, H. C. Baxter & Bro., Brunswick (all reelected).

Michigan Canners Association

President—William Kinnaird, Traverse City Canning Co., Traverse City; vice president—A. J. Rogers, Cherry Growers, Inc., Traverse City; and secretary-treasurer—H. W. Norris, Crystal Canning Co., Frankfort (all reelected).

Minnesota Canners Association

President—Joseph Brauneis, Faribault Canning Co, Minneapolis; vice president—A. J. Bornholdt, Fairmont Canning Co., Fairmont; and temporary secretary and treasurer—Robert Wilson, Faribault Canning Co., Minneapolis (reelected).

Ohio Canners Association

President—Luke F. Beckman, Beckman & Gast Canning Co., St. Henry; vice president—Norman Spain, Winchester Canning Co., Canal Winchester; and secretary and treasurer—Roy Irons, Clyde (reelected).

Pennsylvania Canners Association

President—T. Stran Summers, Chas. G. Summers, Jr., Inc., New Freedom; vice president of vegetables—M. V. Bankert, Blue Mountain Canneries, Martinsburg; vice president of fruits—Ralph E. Arnold, National Fruit Products Co., Peach Glen; vice president of mushrooms—Charles H. G. Sweigart, Keystone Mushroom Co., Coatesville; and executive secretary-treasurer—William A. Free, York (reelected).

Tri-State Packers Association

President—Arthur E. Pritchard, E. Pritchard, Inc., Bridgeton, N. J.; first vice president—G. Frank Thomas, Thomas & Co., Frederick, Md.; second vice president—C. Edgar Anderson, H. P. Cannon & Son, Inc., Bridgeville, Del.; executive secretary—Calvin L. Skinner, Easton, Md.; treasurer—Frank M. Shook, Easton, Md.; and assistant treasurer—Edith L. Porter, Easton, Md. (The last three officers were reelected.)

CONVENTION DIRECTORY TO GO TO PRESS

(*Concluded from page 423*)

N.C.A. members who have not yet indicated a headquarters room for listing in the Directory should wire this information immediately to Association headquarters.

Pressure on preparation of Directory copy is heavier this year than usual because of the fact that the Directory must be ready a week earlier to be available for use of brokers, whose meetings are starting the week of January 12, and for those canners who are making advance reservations in order to contact their brokers during that week.

Association members that will be listed in the combined Directory this year, besides the National Canners Association, are:

National Kraut Packers Association.

National Preservers Association.

National Food Brokers Association.

Canning Machinery & Supplies Association.

National Association of Food Chains.

Super Market Institute.

U. S. Wholesale Grocers Association.

Material on Foreign Import Duties to Be Mailed Soon

The data on foreign import duties requested by a number of N.C.A. members will be mailed early next week. These data will be used by a number of members in preparing their briefs for submission to the Committee for Reciprocity Information in connection with the commodity schedules for international trade agreements.

Since Commerce Department personnel is under tremendous pressure due to demands for statistical data from all segments of American industry, and from numerous foreign sources, the information on foreign tariffs has been extremely difficult to obtain, and has therefore caused the Association some delay in compiling it as promptly as usual.

The material has not been assembled in concentrated, documentary form in any one department of the Government or "headed up" in any one division. The Department of Commerce has supplied this material to the Association "piece-meal," as fast as they could get it out, but because it has been obtainable only by installments, with frequent corrections and additions, there has been no possibility of uniform tabulation of the data.

The N.C.A. is furnishing the information on tariff rates just as it has been prepared by the Government and with the Government's official interpretations only.

French Duties on U. S. Canned Foods Suspended, Report States

Commerce Department has reported that French import duties on canned foods from the United States are at present suspended. There is no indication as to when they may be reinstated. In the meantime, canned foods may enter France duty free—to whatever extent French buyers have dollars to use for exchange, the Department said.

During the past week or two orders have been coming to U. S. traders out of Paris, but not for French buyers' account. Orders from other parts of Europe for canned fruits, vegetables, and fish have been plentiful, the Department states.

Australian Proposes Number of Integrated Food Boards

S. M. Bruce of Australia, Chairman of the Preparatory Commission on World Food Proposals, regarding the different programs submitted by the several delegates participating in the London conference, states:

"The United Kingdom favors a group of integrated programs rather than a single food board, and has emphasized the importance of such techniques as buffer stocks and long-term contracts. These techniques would aim at achieving most of the ends sought by the proposed World Food Board.

"The United States proposals, which also favor the 'individual commodity approach,' stressed the importance of following the principles laid down in the charter of the projected International Trade Organization, and expressed agreement with certain techniques suggested by the United Kingdom.

"Most important is our broad task of recommending to governments ways and means of developing and organizing production, distribution and utilization of basic foods to provide diets on a health standard for the peoples of all countries."

U. S. Tariff Rate Data

A limited number of copies of the revised edition of *U. S. Tariff Rates on Agricultural Products* has been made available to the Association by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics for use by Association members.

The pamphlet contains explanatory notes regarding the various tariff items which are not to be found in any other handbook. The data are of use to American canners who are concerned about the possible readjustment of duties on competitive merchandise coming into the domestic market from foreign countries—especially to those who are compiling their briefs for presentation to C.R.I.

Blueberry Imports into U. S.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture reports total blueberry imports from the first of the year through last October are as follows:

Fresh fruit from Canada, 14,058,813 lbs.; from Newfoundland, 4,300 lbs.

Processed fruit from Canada, 1,646,180 lbs.; from Newfoundland and Labrador, 367,140 lbs.; from Sweden, 200 lbs.

E. A. "WOODY" MEYER TO DIRECT PROGRAMS AND PLANS RELATING TO RESEARCH AND MARKETING ACT OF 1946

Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson announced late last week that the National Advisory Committee for the Research and Marketing Act of 1946 has concurred in the designation of E. A. Meyer, present Assistant Administrator of the Production and Marketing Administration, to be in charge of developing plans for and programs to be carried on under the Act and for coordinating this work with existing work of the Department.

Approval of the designation and comprehensive recomendations for various types of committees to be used in planning and administering the Act were made at a three-day meeting of the Advisory Committee which ended December 6. The meeting was the first of the 11-man group appointed by Secretary Anderson on October 24. It is to meet quarterly and the next meeting is scheduled for February.

The Research and Marketing Act was passed just before adjournment of the last Congress and funds for carrying it out have not been made available. The Act authorizes funds in amounts increasing from $9,500,000 for the current fiscal year to $61,000,000 in 1951.

The Act provides for a broad national program of research into basic laws and principles of agriculture and includes research and services in connection with problems of marketing, transportation, and distribution of agricultural products. Special emphasis is given to the development of new uses for agricultural products, the expansion of present uses, and the improvement of marketing facilities and services to promote a sound, efficient, privately operated distribution system.

Secretary Anderson said that the designation of Mr. Meyer was to provide a means for intensive preliminary development of the program until the Advisory Committee can give further study to operations under the Act, and until authorized funds are appropriated.

In a statement that was approved by the Advisory Committee, Secretary Anderson said that he intends to proceed in the interim between now and the next meeting of the Advisory Committee in the following fashion:

"It shall be Mr. Meyer's function to contact all the agencies—Federal, State, and private—that are involved and to proceed as rapidly as possible with the setting up of commodity, functional, and technical committees contemplated by the Act. No final determination will be reached as to whether a separate marketing and utilization administration need be established until the next meeting of the Advisory Committee, but this will be continually studied; and, in the meantime, the Secretary explore the existing procedures within the Department to see if an effective administration of the Act can be accomplished within the present administrative set-up of the Department of Agriculture. In doing so, it is to be clearly recognized that the whole import of the legislation is to develop agriculture and marketing through research education and action so as to continuously protect and improve the health and welfare of the American People."

The Committee recommended the setting up of a comprehensive group of commodity, technical, and functional advisory committees with an overall committee on utilization to be made up of chairmen of a number of the functional and commodity committees and with public and nutrition representation. Commodity committees were recommended for livestock, dairy products, poultry and poultry products, citrus fruits, deciduous fruits, vegetables, potatoes, nuts, grains, feeds and seeds, rice, dried beans and peas, cotton, wool, tobacco, peanuts, soybeans and flaxseed, and such other commodity committees as may be required. The size of these committees should vary with the commodity and preferably should be not fewer than 5 nor more than 11 members. Each member should serve for a period of one year, subject to reappointment. The membership of these commodity committees was recommended to be made up of producers, processors, and distributors, including retailers wherever practicable. The committee said the Department should request organized groups such as farm organizations, processor organizations, and distributor organizations to submit lists of nominations from which the Secretary could make appointments. Technical committees to handle special problems should be appointed as needed, the Advisory group recommended.

The Advisory group also recommended that the work of the commodity and technical committees be coordinated with the policies of the Secretary and the recommendations of the National Advisory Committee through general committees as follows: Animal products; fruits, vegetables, and edible nuts; field crops; fibers; and forest products. Functional committees were recommended for early establishment on transportation, storage, packaging, and foreign trade. Other functional committees should be set up as needed.

The overall committee on utilization would be made up of the chairmen of the general and functional committees and human nutritionists and public representatives.

Run 7th in Series of Ads on Canned Food Nutritive Values

A reprint of the ad "Dietary Importance of Canned Juices in Providing Necessary Vitamins" is enclosed in this week's INFORMATION LETTER. The ad, the seventh in a series of advertisements appearing in the home economics magazine, *What's New in Home Economics*, is part of the program to give wider dissemination of the results of the research work conducted by the National Canners Association and the Can Manufacturers Institute.

The advertisement is designed for use by teachers and students of home economics and others in stressing the nutritive values of canned foods. It is published in the magazine on a perforated and punched page, thus making its removal easy and thereby enabling teachers to keep the complete series of ads in their notebooks for classroom and reference purposes.

A series of 10 advertisements has been contracted for, the first seven of which appeared in the April, May, June, September, October, November and December issues of *What's New in Home Economics*. The remaining three ads will be published this winter.

The ads, written in nontechnical language, are prepared by Marjorie Black of the Association's Home Economics Division in cooperation with Dr. E. J. Cameron of the N.C.A. Laboratory, Dr. L. E. Clifcorn of the Continental Can Company, and Dr. R. W. Pilcher of the American Can Company.

If additional copies of "Dietary Importance of Canned Juices in Providing Necessary Vitamins" or any of the other ads in the series are desired, they may be obtained from the Home Economics Division, National Canners Association, 1739 H Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Report on Meeting of Canned Fish and Sea Food Committee

The Association's Canned Fish and Sea Food Committee at its recent meeting in Seattle, Washington, recommended that the President of the National Canners Association continue the present committee membership for 1947, after which the policy of rotating membership should be followed and that the President of the Association reappoint the present chairman of the committee for another term.

The Committee further recommended that pursuant to the report of the Committee on Board Apportionment "that the number of canned fish and sea food Directors be considered separately on the basis of the same production and area limitations that apply to all other committees," the following geographic areas be set up and one Director nominated from each area: Maine and North Atlantic States, South Atlantic and Gulf States (Maryland and other Southern States), Alaska,* Washington and Oregon, Northern California, including Monterey area, and Southern California.

The Director of the N.C.A. Canned Fish and Sea Food Service was instructed by the Committee to notify and invite the Association's Directors representing the canned fish and sea food packers to attend all meetings of the Committee.

In an overall statement of policy to guide the staff of the Canned Fish and Sea Food Service, the Committee agreed that the Canned Fish and Sea Food Service should coordinate the activities of other divisions of the N.C.A. to assure that proper emphasis be given the canned fish and sea food industry in all of the functions of the Association. The Canned Fish and Sea Foods Service also was urged to continue to disseminate to the industry all information obtained on problems confronting fish and sea food canners and publicize to the industry the various services which the Association renders to its members.

Following a brief discussion of the provisions of the Agricultural Research Act of 1946, the Committee decided to postpone any further action at this time, but the Association was requested to get all possible information on the plans of the Department of Agriculture and put it in the hands of the Committee.

The Committee voted to go on record as favoring repeal of that portion of the Social Security Law having to do with the coverage of maritime workers.

A full report of the Committee's actions and a covering letter is being mailed by the Association to all fish and sea food canner-members.

* NOTE: It is recognized that canners operating in Alaska ordinarily maintain their offices elsewhere. It is not intended that the Director representing Alaska necessarily be a resident of the Territory or maintain his office there.

California Sardine Pack

Deliveries of California sardines to processing plants during the week ended November 28 totaled 8,163 tons. Pack of sardines during the week was 107,601 cases. The following table, prepared from figures supplied by the California Sardine Products Institute, shows the sardine deliveries by districts and the pack by can sizes for the current season as compared with 1945:

Areas	Season to Nov. 28, 1946 *Tons*	Season to Dec. 1, 1945 *Tons*
Northern district	503	82,798
Central district	23,691	134,526
Southern district	133,699	106,390
Total	157,893	323,714
Can sizes	*Cases*	*Cases*
1-lb. ovals	378,632	925,576
1-lb. talls	1,344,624	1,789,936
¼-lb. fillet	7,806	.....
8 oz. 96's	25,424	34,620
5 oz. 100's	.....	.....
Miscellaneous	40,165	99,961
Total	1,796,651	2,841,093

GREEN AND WAX BEANS

BAE Reports 1946 Output Will Fall About 9 Percent Below Last Year

The 1946 production of snap beans for processing is 200,500 tons, a preliminary estimate of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics announced this week. This is about 9 percent less than the 1945 production of 221,500 tons but exceeds the 1935-44 average production of 146,700 tons by 37 percent.

The revised estimate of the acreage planted in 1946 is 123,250 acres. The estimated acreage harvested is 117,860 acres. Loss or abandonment of acreage planted this year was about 4 percent which is slightly less than the average loss of 6.4 percent for the 1936-45 period.

The 1946 estimated yield of 1.70 tons per acre compares with 1.69 tons of snap beans obtained for processing in 1945 and an average of 1.67 tons for the 1935-44 period. The yield obtained this year by processors in the Northwest, the Great Lakes States of Michigan, Indiana and Wisconsin, and in Maine was slightly below average. However, in most of the other important States, the yields equalled or exceeded the average for the years 1935-44.

The following table shows the indicated 1946 production of green and wax beans by States as compared with the 1945 production:

State	Production 1945 *Tons*	Production 1946 *Tons*
Maine	5,400	6,600
New York	31,200	38,600
New Jersey	4,300	3,200
Pennsylvania	6,400	6,100
Indiana	800	100
Michigan	8,000	7,900
Wisconsin	14,800	12,000
Missouri	1,100	800
Delaware	3,000	1,800
Maryland	15,000	15,000
Virginia	6,100	1,700
North Carolina	3,000	1,400
South Carolina	3,900	3,900
Georgia	2,200	2,600
Florida	20,300	17,100
Tennessee	6,400	9,000
Mississippi	1,300	3,000
Arkansas	19,400	5,800
Louisiana	2,800	3,400
Oklahoma	5,000	2,200
Texas	14,400	12,800
Colorado	3,600	3,600
Utah	2,200	1,500
Washington	5,200	7,600
Oregon	26,800	25,000
California	5,900	5,000
Other States	3,000	2,800
U. S. total	221,500	200,500

Record Citrus Fruit Crops Reported for 1946-47 Season

Total United States orange production for the 1946-47 season, based on December 1 prospects, is indicated at 120.2 million boxes—a record large crop, 20 percent larger than produced in 1945-46 and 53 percent larger than the 1935-44 average, according to a report of the U. S. Department of Agriculture issued this week. Total early and midseason oranges are placed at 56.0 million boxes—20 percent more than last season and 54 percent more than average. The Valencia crop is forecast at 64.2 million boxes—20 percent above 1945-46 and 53 percent above average.

The grapefruit crop, on the basis of December 1 prospects, is now estimated at a record total of 67.3 million boxes—6 percent more than the 1945-

46 production and 68 percent more than the 1935-44 average.

Production indications on December 1, 1946, as compared with actual production for the 1945-46 season, are shown below:

	1945–46	Indic. 1946–47
	1,000 boxes	*1,000 boxes*
Oranges:		
California, all	44,180	52,100
Navels & misc.	17,680	19,700
Valencias	26,500	32,400
Florida, all	49,800	61,000
Early and midseason	25,400	32,000
Valencias	24,400	29,000
Texas, all	4,800	5,500
Early and midseason	2,880	3,350
Valencias	1,920	2,150
Arizona, all	1,210	1,270
Navels & misc.	570	600
Valencias	640	670
Louisiana, all	330	360
Total 5 States	100,320	120,230
Total early & midseason	46,860	56,010
Total Valencias	53,460	64,220
Tangerines:		
Florida	4,200	5,200
All orangrs and tangerines Total 5 States	104,520	125,430
Grapefruit:		
Florida, all	32,000	34,000
Seedless	14,000	16,500
Other	18,000	17,500
Texas, all	24,000	25,500
Arizona, all	4,100	4,300
California, all	3,450	3,520
Desert Valleys	1,220	1,390
Other	2,230	2,130
Total 4 States	63,550	67,320
Lemons:		
California	14,500	13,900
Limes:		
Florida	200	170

1947 Winter Vegetable Crops Show Slight Reduction

Vegetable production during the coming winter is expected to be less than last year but well above average, according to a recent report of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. December 1 indications for 13 crops, which comprised roughly 90 percent of the 1946 winter tonnage, point to a 1947 winter tonnage 4 percent less than in 1946, but 26 percent above the 1936-45 average. The smaller tonnage indicated this year is caused entirely by a 5 percent reduction in acreage. Combined yield per acre is expected to be about the same as in 1946 but well above average.

Crops for which production prospects are below 1946 production are green lima beans, beets, cabbage, celery, escarole, lettuce, and shallots, with especially sharp reductions in lima beans, beets, and shallots. Of these crops, however, only beets are expected to fall below average. Heavier supplies of artichokes, carrots, cauliflower, kale, green peas, and spinach are expected this winter than last, with artichokes, kale, green peas, and spinach more than 10 percent greater. In this group artichokes and green peas probably will produce below-average crops again this year; others, above-average crops, BAE stated.

Forthcoming Meetings

January 8-10, 1947—Northwest Canners Association, Annual Convention, The Olympic Hotel, Seattle, Wash.

January 9-10, 1947—Michigan State College, Canners' and Fieldmen's Conferences, East Lansing, Mich.

January 12-18, 1947—National Food Brokers Association, 42nd Annual Convention, Atlantic City, N. J.

January 17, 1947—National Pickle Packers Association, Annual Meeting, Palmer House, Chicago, Ill.

January 19-24, 1947—National Canners Association, 40th Annual Convention, Atlantic City, N. J.

January 20-24, 1947—Canning Machinery & Supplies Association, Annual Exhibit and Meeting, Atlantic City, N. J.

January 20-23, 1947—National American Wholesale Grocers Association, Annual Convention, Atlantic City, N. J.

January 29-31, 1947—Purdue Agricultural Experiment Station, 21st Annual Indiana Canners' and Fieldmen's School, Lafayette, Ind.

February 6-7, 1947—Ozark Canners Association, 39th Annual Convention, Colonial Hotel, Springfield, Mo.

February 7-8, 1947—National Pickle Packers Association, Annual Meeting, Bismarck Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

February 10-11, 1947—Tennessee-Kentucky Canners Association, Annual Meeting, Andrew Jackson Hotel, Nashville, Tenn.

February 11-13, 1947—University of Maryland—Tri-State Packers Association, Canners' and Fieldmen's School, College Park, Md.

February 18-20, 1947—Michigan State College, Technical School for Pickle and Kraut Packers, East Lansing, Mich.

March 7, 1947—Canners League of California, Fairmont Hotel, San Francisco, Calif.

March 19-21, 1947—National Association of Frozen Food Packers, Annual Convention, San Francisco, Calif.

March 31-April 4, 1947—Frozen Food Institute, Inc., Sixth Annual Convention, Copley-Plaza Hotel, Boston, Mass.

April 10-11, 1947—Tri-State Packers Association, Spring Convention, Lord Baltimore Hotel, Baltimore, Md.

First Quarter Sugar Allocations

The U. S. Department of Agriculture on December 10 announced a sugar allocation for civilian distribution from January 1 through March 31, 1947, totaling 1,260,000 short tons, raw value. Sugar disappearance for the same months in 1946 totaled 1,185,000 short tons, raw value.

Consumer ration levels and industrial ration levels remain the same as they have been during the past three months. It appears unlikely that any increases in rationing will be made prior to April 1, 1947—when the size of the crops will be more definitely established and sugar shipments from Cuba and Puerto Rico will be arriving in this country in substantial volume.

Allocations for the first quarter of 1947, as compared with the disappearance for the comparable period in 1946 (thousands of short tons, raw value), are as follows:

Claimant	Jan.-Mar. 1947 Allocations	Jan.-Mar. 1946 Disappearance
U. S. civilians	1,260	1,185
U. S. mil. and minor exports	73	97
Totals	1,333	1,282

The above quantities are exclusive of such amounts of Cuban sugar as may later be authorized for U. S. refining and shipment to other foreign claimants, whose requirements have not yet been fully determined.

Bowman Is Promoted

Luther K. Bowman has been named vice president in charge of administration for the Chef Boy-Ar-Dee Quality Foods plant at Milton, Pa. Mr. Bowman formerly was assistant executive vice president in charge of services. Donald Huenink has been appointed vice president in charge of production for Chef Boy-Ar-Dee.

Mr. Bowman is the past president of the Pennsylvania Canners Association.

Interstate Commerce Commission Authorizes 20 Percent Increase in Freight Rates for All Canned Foods, Effective January 1, 1947

The Interstate Commerce Commission on December 5, 1946, authorized rail and water common carriers to increase their freight rates and charges on January 1, 1947. The increase on canned food products, n.o.s. —Group 680, is 20 percent, subject to a maximum of 13 cents per 100 pounds.

The rail carriers' original proposal was for a general increase of 25 percent, but with numerous specific exceptions as to which either lesser percentage or maximum amounts were proposed. In its interim decision, June 20, 1946, after an emergency hearing, the Commission in substance, but with important exceptions and additions, permitted the restoration of the increases authorized early in 1942, later suspended. The interim increases became effective July 1, 1946, but are superseded by the authorizations made on December 6.

The report of the Commission on the petition of the carriers (Ex Parte No. 162 and Ex Parte No. 148) contained the following summary on canned goods:

Canned Goods

Canned food products, n.o.s., are classed in the group Manufactures and Miscellaneous. Petitioners propose an increase thereon of 25 percent without limitation. The total rail movement increased from 4,518,296 tons or 192,416 carloads in 1939 to 15,248,026 tons or 443,005 carloads in 1945, with a still further increase expected in 1946 and 1947. The principal producing areas are Florida, Texas, the mountain-Pacific area, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and several of the eastern States. The competitive situation is substantially the same as that in the fresh fruit and vegetable industry. Movements of this traffic by rail also normally encounter keen competition with motor trucks for the short hauls, and with the coastwise and intercoastal water lines for the long hauls, particularly from Texas and the Pacific coast.

Florida's canning of citrus fruit increased from 966,000 boxes in 1931-1932 to 41,150,000 boxes in 1945-1946, with an estimated canning of 50,000,000 boxes in the 1946-1947 season.

Production at the canneries near the Texas ports increased from about 50,000 cases of all canned goods in 1933 to 10,500,000 cases of citrus juice and 4,500,000 cases of canned vegetables in 1945. A case weighs about 45 pounds. In 1939-1940 shipments of canned goods from Texas moved 25.29 percent all-rail, 39.71 percent all-water, 17.91 percent water-rail, and 17.09 percent by truck.

The canning in California-Arizona of oranges, grapefruit, and lemons increased, respectively, from 1,729,000, 233,000, and 351,000 boxes in 1935-1936 to 11,664,000, 2,004,000, and 3,000,000 boxes in 1944-1945, the latter comprising 19, 28, and 24 percent, respectively, of the total production of these several citrus fruits in the two States.

The four States of California, Arizona, Oregon, and Washington produced, in 1944, 36,590,890 cases of canned fruits, 30,606,818 cases of canned vegetables, and 3,779,421 cases of canned juices. Of the country's total production in 1944, California produced 50.3 percent of the canned fruits, 12.2 percent of canned vegetable, and 4.9 percent of the canned juices, and a considerable quantity of sardines and tuna fish. In 1944, 10,159,184 cases of Hawaiian pineapple and 7,953,647 cases of pineapple juice also moved through the Pacific ports. There is also a considerable movement through the Coast ports of salmon canned in Alaska.

Oregon and Washington produced, in 1945, 18,368,506 cases of canned fruits, berries, and vegetables, weighing about 400,000 tons, or 12,308 carloads, with a loading of 65,000 pounds per car.

Utah's production of canned peas and tomatoes increased from 3,824,621 cases in 1940 to 4,218,698 cases in 1945, with an estimated reduction of about 1,000,000 cases in 1946, the only instance of record where the canned goods shippers predict a decline in production.

The importance of some of the other producing States is indicated by their production of canned peas, in cases, for 1945, as follows: Wisconsin, 15,430,797; Minnesota, 3,433,244; Illinois, 2,395,250; New York, 1,975,918; and Pennsylvania, 1,102,588.

The normal or prescribed rate basis on canned goods between points in official, southern, and western trunkline territories is 35 percent of first class, but this has been reduced to varying bases ranging from 28 to 32 percent of first class, principally to meet truck competition. As representative of the long-haul rates, the rates to New York, N. Y., are 83 cents, minimum 36,000 pounds, from Bradenton, Fla., and 104 and 108 cents, minimum 60,000 pounds, from Utah and California-Oregon, respectively. The water rate on canned goods from the Pacific coast to the Atlantic seaboard has been 70 cents per 100 pounds.

The contentions of the respective canned goods interests are substantially the same as those of the fresh fruit and vegetable interests: that is, they oppose the proposed increase as excessive; but, if an increase is to be made, the Florida interests favor a percentage increase without limitation, while the Texas and mountain-Pacific interests favor a flat increase, or percentage increase subject to a maximum. The Minnesota interests urge that in the territories where the column-35 basis has been prescribed no general increase on canned goods be permitted until that basis is restored.

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